# Machine Translation of Cited Reference 2

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#### CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

Claim 1]A transparent antibacterial resin composition which fuses and mixes a thermoplastic organic polymer compound and an antimicrobial agent, and is characterized by things. [Claim 2]The transparent antibacterial resin composition according to claim 1, wherein a thermoplastic organic polymer compound is hydrophobicity and an antimicrobial agent is difficulty water solubility.

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to a transparent antibacterial resin composition. It is related with a suitable transparent antibacterial resin composition to manufacture resimmolding articles which have still more detailed continuous antimicrobial activity, such as a medical supply, sanitary goods, and a food packaging material.

# [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]When the skin has damage, or when detaining a catheter in the inside of the body, a microorganism may trespass upon the inside of the body from the wound, and an infectious disease may be caused. In detaining a vessel catheter especially, since the microorganism which invaded from the catheter stab part reaches in a blood vessel easily, it may invite critical constitutional symptom, such as septicemia, and poses a big problem. In order to solve such a problem, making a medical supply contain an artimicrobial agent is performed. For example, the catheter holding fixture formed in JP,2-299665,A from the organic high polymer elastomer containing an antimicrobial agent is indicated. [0003]

(Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]However, since antimicrobial agent particles distributed in a polymer material, these conventional antibacterial materials were opaque. When an antibacterial resin composition was used as wound covering material stee, in order to check bleeding, the inflammation of a part, etc., it was desirable for a wound surface to be in sight from on covering material, but when the wound was covered with the covering material which consists of an opaque antibacterial material. Here was a problem that a wound surface could not be seen from on covering material. Since it was more desirable not to be conspicuous on appearance when sticking on the skin, a transparent antibacterial material was desired also from this point. An object of this invention is to provide the antibacterial resin composition excellent in

transparency. [0004]

[Means for Solving the Problem]In order to solve an aforementioned problem, as a result of inquiring wholeheartedly, by both fusing a thermoplastic organic polymer compound and an antimicrobial agent, and mixing, this invention persons found out that a transparent antibiacterial resin composition was obtained, and reached this invention. That is, let a transparent antibacterial resin composition which this invention fuses and mixes a thermoplastic organic polymer compound and an antimicrobial agent, and is characterized by things be a gist [0005]Hereafter, this invention is explained in detail. As a thermoplastic organic polymer compound of this invention, For example, ethylene, propylene, butadiene, pentadiene, hexadiene, A polymer of a monomer of diene systems, such as heptadiene, or a copolymer, styrene butadiene styrene, Styrene thermoplastic elastomers, such as styrene isoprene styrene and styrene ethylene butylene styrene, an ethylene-vinylacetate copolymer, polyvinyl chloride, polyurethane, polyamide, polyester, etc. are mentioned. Since it is hard to disassemble an antimicrobial agent at the time of melting, a thermoplastic organic polymer compound with the

melting point low also in these is preferred. In order to make continuous antibacterial properties reveal, a hydrophobic thermoplastic organic polymer compound is preferred. Here, water absorption power [ organic polymer compound / hydrophobic / thermoplastic ] under 20 \*\* of atmospheric temperature and atmosphere of 65% of relative humidity points out about 1.0 or less % of the weight of a thermoplastic organic polymer compound.

[0006]If an antimicrobial spectrum is large, anythings can use an antimicrobial agent of this invention, For example, acetate of chlorhexidine, Timor, undecylenic acid, zinc undecylenate, Although cetylpyridinium chloride, triphenyl chloride tin, salicylic acid, sorbic acid, a diiodomethyl p-tolyl sulfone, haloprogin, trichlorocarbanilide, flutolanil, a paraoxybenzoic acid, hinokitiol, etc. are mentioned, In order for what has the melting point lower than a thermoplastic organic polymer compound in order to prevent degradation of melting and a high molecular compound at the time of mixing to make long-term antibacterial properties reveal preferably, an antimicrobial agent of difficulty water solubility, a biguanide compound etc. are mentioned, for example. As a biguanide compound, antibacterial properties are shown in a bacillus of various sorts, and high chlorhexidine acetate of \*\* and the sterilization effect, etc. are mentioned, for example.

[0007]Here, a dissolved amount [ as opposed to the 20 \*\* distilled water 100g in difficulty water solubility] (henceforth solubility) is a thing of 3.0g or less. They are 0.001-2.0g preferably. Since elution of an antimicrobial agent will increase if solubility to water exceeds 3.0 g, in the durability of antibacterial activity, it is not sometimes desirable.

[0008]Although quantity of an antimicrobial agent contained in the above-mentioned thermoplastic organic polymer compound changes with combination of a thermoplastic organic polymer compound and an antimicrobial agent, 0.01 to 10.0 % of the weight is desirable still more preferred, and it is usually 0.1 to 3.0 % of the weight. Antibacterial activity with content sufficient at less than 0.01 % of the weight may not be demonstrated, and on the other hand, when exceeding 10.0 % of the weight, an antibacterial resin composition of sufficient intensity may not be obtained.

[0009] In both this inventions, a transparent antibacterial resin composition can be obtained by fusing the above-mentioned antimicrobial agent and a thermoplastic organic polymer compound, and mixing. Both may be fused after mixing as a method of fusing both an antimicrobial agent and a thermoplastic organic polymer compound, and mixing after fusing an antimicrobial agent and a thermoplastic organic polymer compound independently, and mixing a thermoplastic organic polymer compound with an antimicrobial agent. In order to fuse both an antimicrobial agent and a thermoplastic organic polymer compound and to mix, an extrusion kneading machine etc. are used. A triing of form which supplies a polymer material and an antimicrobial agent continuously and takes out continuously an antibacterial material by which melt kneading was carried out as an extrusion kneading machine is preferably used from a point of productivity. A point of kneading nature to a 2 axis melt kneading extruder is preferred. Fabricating simultaneously with an injection moldling machine is also possible.

[0010] If the melting point of an organic polymer compound is higher than the melting point of an antimicrobial agent when fusing both, mixing and obtaining an antibacterial resin composition, heat deterioration of a thermoplastic organic polymer compound can be prevented, and unnecessary heating can be avoided. As combination of such a thermoplastic organic polymer compound and an antimicrobial agent, combination, such as polyvinyl chloride, chlorhexidine acetate, polyurethane, chlorhexidine acetate, is mentioned, for example.

[Example]Next, an example explains this invention concretely.

Example 1 soft-polyvinyl-chloride resin [S MEDIKA (made by Sekisui Chemical Co., Ltd.)] Chlorhexidine accetate Made in [Aldrich Chemical (Aldrich Chemical Company, Ino.): It is extruding kneading machine PCM-30 (made by lkegai Corp.) so that solubility [of 0.01g.]] may be scoured and the last concentration after a lump may be about 1.0% of the weight. [kneading temperature: It kneaded, after both had fused by 190 \*\*], and the antibacterial material which chlorhexidine distributed uniformly was obtained. Injection molding was carried out to tabular [3 mm-thick] using the obtained antibacterial material with the injection molding machine J-100 (Made by the

Japan Steel Works). The acquired tabular Plastic solid was transparent.

[0012] The antimicrobial activity of the surface of the acquired tabular Plastic solid was measured. A measuring method outs the acquired tabular Plastic solid to 1 cm x 1 cm, and makes it a sample, it puts into a vial bottle, The brain heart infusion culture medium which contains the Staphylococcus aureus; ATC66538P) of an abbreviation  $10^7$  individual / ml on the surface (Brain Heart Infusion broth) 10microl inoculation of [made in

10' individual / ml on the surface (Brain Heart Infusion broth) 10microl inoculation of [made in BEKUTON Dickinson (Becton Dickinson& Company)] was done. Another sample was piled up on the sample which inoculated fungus liquid, and where fungus liquid is put with the sample of two sheets, it cultivated at 37 \*\* for 4 hours. The number of microorganism after 4-hour culture was calculated by the colony counting method.

[0013] For comparison, injection molding of the tabular Plastic solid was carried out in S MEDIKA which does not contain an antimicrobial agent, the same test method as the above was presented, it cultivated as control for 4 hours, and the number of microorganism after culture was calculated.

[0014]The counting result of the number of microorganism by each sample is shown in Table 1. The increase in number of microorganism was seen with the sample which does not contain an antimicrobial agent. To it, with the sample containing chlorhexidine acetate, a remarkable reduction of number of microorganism was accepted and it was checked that the chlorhexidine acetate by which embedding was carried out had acted effectively also to the bacteria on the surface.

[0015] [Table 1]

抗菌材料の培養菌数増減に与える影響

試料	初発菌数	4hrs. 培養後趨數
	3,1×10°	1, 2×10°
コントロール区	3. 1×10 <sup>8</sup>	1.4×10°
(抗菌剤無配合)	3.2×10 <sup>4</sup>	6.9×10°
***************************************	8.0×10°	1.2×104
サンプル区	3.9×10 <sup>8</sup>	4.1×10 <sup>4</sup>
(抗商相配合)	8.0×10 <sup>8</sup>	4, 8×10 <sup>3</sup>

[0016]Next, in order to check the durability of antibacterial activity, the sample which contains chlorhexidine acetate among the samples used by the above-mentioned measurement is disinfected with an ethanol solution 70%. After fully carrying out chuming washing furthermore in the 0.1 % physiological saline solution of surface-active agent Tween80 (nonionic surface active agent which added ethyleneoxide to the sorbitan fatty acid ester by BEKUTON Dickinson), the above-mentioned culture experiment was presented again and the change in number of microorganism was measured. Here, the opposite numerical value of the number of microorganism after 4-hour culture was taken, the difference with the opposite numerical value of initiation number of microorganism was searched for, and control of this value and the difference of the sample were searched for as increase-and-decrease a difference of a value. This increase-and-decrease difference of a value can be treated as a parameter which shows that the antimicrobial activity of subject material is so high that a numerical value is large. [0017]Transition of increase-and-decrease the difference of a value when washing and remeasurement are repeated to 6 times is shown in the graph of drawing 1. From this result, it was shown at the time of the 6th measurement of the washing examination by severe conditions that

mold goods are maintaining sufficient antimicrobial activity and period antibacterial properties sufficient on a actual service condition can be maintained.

[0018]Example 2 ethylene-vinylacetate copolymer [Eve FREX (EVAFLEX) P-3307 (made in [ E. L. du Pont de Nemours poly chemical company [ Mitsui)] The antibacterial material in which kneaded 40 g and 2 g of Timor (product made from Ishizu Pharmaceuticals) after both had fused at 120 \*\* with the 2 axis kneading machine (made in an Oriental energy machine factory), and the antimicrobial agent distributed them uniformly was obtained. The obtained antibacterial material was pressed with the pressing machine (made in a wood factory), and the transparent antimicrobial sheet was obtained. When antigenecity study was done by the method of Example 1 using the obtained sheet, with an antimicrobial agent content sheet, a bacillus was not detected after 4-hour sulture to the initiation number-of-microorganism  $1 \times 10^5$  individual. However, in the sheet which does not contain the antimicrobial agent, the bacillus was increasing to the  $8 \times 10^6$ individual.

[0019]Example 3 sthylens-vinylacetate copolymer [Eve FREX (EVAFLEX) P-3307 (made in [ E. I. du Pont de Nemours Pori chemical company | Mitsui)| The antibacterial material in which kneaded 40 g and 2 g of hinckitiol (made by Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.) after both had fused at 120 \*\*, and the antimicrobial agent distributed them uniformly with the 2 axis kneeding machine (made in an Oriental energy machine factory) was obtained. The obtained antibacterial material was pressed with the pressing machine (made in a wood factory), and the transparent antimicrobial sheet was obtained. When antigenecity study was done by the method of Example 1 using the obtained sheet, with an antimicrobial agent content sheet, a bacillus was not detected after 4-hour culture to the initiation number-of-microorganism 1x105 individual. However, in the sheet which does not contain the antimicrobial agent, the bacillus was increasing to the 2x106 individual.

[0020]Example 4 ethylens-vinylacetate copplymer [Eve FREX (EVAFLEX) P-3307 (made in f E I du Pont de Nemours Pori chemical company 1 Mitsui)1 The antibacterial material in which kneaded 40 g and 2 g of sorbio acid (made by Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.) after both had fused at 140 \*\*, and the antimicrobial agent distributed them uniformly with the 2 axis kneading machine (made in an Oriental energy machine factory) was obtained. The obtained antibacterial material was pressed with the pressing machine (made in a wood factory), and the transparent antimicrobial sheet was obtained. When antigenecity study was done by the method of Example 1 using the obtained sheet, with the sheet in which after 4-hour culture does not contain the antimicrobial agent, the bacillus was increasing to the 5x106 individual to the initiation number-of-microorganism 1x10<sup>5</sup> Individual, but with the antimicrobial agent content sheet, bacilli were decreasing in number to the 9x103 individual.

[0021]Example 5 styrene ethylene butylene styrene copolymer [MJ4300 (made by Mitsubishi Chemical)] The antibacterial material in which kneaded 40 g and 2 g of benzethonium chloride (made by Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.) after both had fused at 180 \*\*, and the antimicrobial agent distributed them uniformly with the 2 axis kneading machine (made in an Oriental energy machine factory) was obtained. The obtained antibacterial material was pressed with the pressing machine (made in a wood factory), and the transparent antimicrobial sheet was obtained. When antigenecity study was done by the method of Example 1 using the obtained sheet, with the sheet in which after 4-hour culture does not contain the antimicrobial agent, bacilli were decreasing in number to the 4x104 individual to the initiation number-ofmicroorganism 1x105 individual, but. With the antimicrobial agent content sheet, bacilli were decreasing in number to the 1x103 individual, and it was checked that the direction of the antimicrobial agent content sheet of this invention had acted more effectively to bacteria.

[Effect of the Invention] The antibacterial resin composition of this invention is excellent in transparency. The resin composition which consists of a hydrophobic thermoplastic organic polymer compound and an antimicrobial agent of difficulty water solubility has antibacterial

properties stable for a long period of time. The transparent antibacterial resin composition of this invention can be used for medical supplies, such as a connector which connects wound covering material, the catheter for detention in the living body and a tube, and them, for example, etc.

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# DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1]It is a graph which shows continuation of the antibacterial properties of the transparent antibacterial resin composition of this invention.

#### \* NOTICES \*

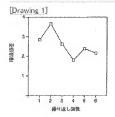
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# DRAWINGS



# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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# (54) ANTIBACTERIAL RESIN COMPOSITION

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE. To obtain an antibacterial resin composition excellent in transparency by melting and mixing a thermoplastic organic polymer compound (A) and an antibacterial agent.

thermoplastic organic polymer compound (A) and an antibacterial agent.

CONSTITUTION: This composition has persistently stable antibacterial properties because of the use of a component A which is hydrophobic and an antibacterial agent which is hardly soluble in water. Examples of component A used include a (co)polymer of a diene monomer, a thermoplastic styrene elastomer and an ethylene/vibyl acetate copolymer, among which one having a low meiting point is preferable since it hardly decomposes the antibacterial agent during meiting. The term, hydrophobic means that it has a water absorptivity of at most about 10 Mr.3 in an atmosphere of 20° C and a relative hurnicity of 65%. As vibiable antibacterial agent is one having a wide antibacterial spectrum, for example, chlorohexidine acetate. The term, hardly soluble in water means that it has a solubility of at most 30 Jin 10 Vig of distilled water at 20° C. The armount of the antibacterial agent containing in the component A is usually 0.01-10 Vig.5 though it varies depending on the combinion thereof.

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# (54) 【発明の名称】 抗菌性樹脂組成物

(57) [3589]

【構成】 然可塑性有能高分子化合物と抗薬剤とを、溶 職して混合してなることを特徴とする透明な抗菌性機能

【効果】 適明性に優れる。

# 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 熱電器性有機高分子化合物と気調剤と を、溶験して混合してなることを特徴とする透明な抗算 性関係組収練。

【請素項2】 熱可塑性有機高分子化合物が越水性であ り、推翻剤が資水給性であることを特徴とする議業項1 紀載の透明な抗菌性級磁器成施。

#### [発明の詳細な説明]

# [00001]

【産業上の利用分野】本理明は、運門な抗菌性健脂組成 10 物に関するものであり、ころに詳しくは林毅的な粒菌活 性を育する医薬用具、海生用品、食品包婆材料などの緩 脂成形品を製造するのに好面な透明な抗剤性頻素組成物 に関するものである。

#### [0002]

## [0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかし、従来のこれら 抗削的材理は、抗強的銀子が患分子材料中に分配したも のであるため、不透明であった。 托爾性機関組設績を超 場故循財などとして用いた場合、出血や場所の食産等を 確認するために、被複材の止から創価が見えることが望 ましいが、不獲明な抗菌性材料からなる被複付で創築を 変徴すると、接複材の止から創価が見えることが望 ましいが、不獲明な抗菌性材料からなる被複付で創築を 必須すると、接複材の止から関係を見ることができない という問題があった。また、皮膚に貼付ける場合、外理 上間立たない方が呼ましいので、この点からも透明な抗 歯性材料が望まれていた。本が明は、適明性に優れた抗 酸性制能和度減を提供することを自的とする。

#### [0004]

【線艇を解決するための手段】本発明省等は、上記朦朧 16 を解決するために鉄窓焼料した結果、熱用塑性有概高分 を解決するために鉄窓焼料した結果、熱用塑性有概高分 予化合物と技術制を、共化溶験して混合するでとによ り、添列な行業性調整利度か得られることを見いた し、本発明に到達した。すなわち、本発明は、熱可塑性 有機高分子化合物と抗菌耐と水、精硬して結合してなる ことを情報とする透明な抗菌性刺激組成物を要弱とする ものである。

【9 0 0 5 】以下、本海則未溶離に認同する。本海明の 最初需整在養養高分子化合物としては、囲えば、エチレ ン。プロピレン、ブタジエン、ベンタジエン、ヘキサ 2 50 千化含物を変換とした後、海等発溶膜してもよい。 括葉別

エン・ペプタジエン等のジエン系のモノマーの重合体あ あいは良産合体、スチレンーブタジエンースチレン。ス チレンーイゾレンースチレン、スチレンーエチレンプ サレンースチレン等のスチレン等熱可避性エラストマー、エチレンー辞表はこれ決重合体、ポリ鬼にビニル、 ポリウレタン、ポリアミド、ポリエステル等が挙げられる。これらの中でも、強振が低い処別環営を接流分子化合物が行るには、海水性の また、持続的な抗管を発団させるためには、海水性の 原写整管有機能分子化合物とは、気温20℃、耐対源 原写整管有機能分子化合物とは、気温20℃、耐対源 度65%の野地質がたまりる吸水能が明1、0重量%以 下の製可塑性有機能分子化合物とは、気温20℃、耐対源 度65%の影響型性有能能分子化合物とは、気温20℃、耐対源 方の製可塑性有能成分子化合物とは、気温20℃、耐対源

【9096】本発明の抗菌粉は、抗脳スペクトルが広い ものであればいかなるものも使用で生、例えば、ケロル ハキシジンの耐動態、チモール、ウンデシレン酸、ウン デシレン酸亜鉛、塩化セチルビリジニウム、塩化トリフ エニル盤、サリテル橙、ソルドン酸、ジュードメテルー pートリルスルホン、ハロプロジン、トリクロコカルバ

2 コリド、フルトラニル、パラオキシ安息香酸エステル、 ヒノキチオール等が参与ちれるが、海際、飛舎時の高分 子化会物の劣化を防ぐためには、鞭忠が終可選性本報高 分子化合物よりも低いものが好ましく、また、長期的な 抗菌性を発現させるためには難水神性の抗菌素が好ましい。 郷水溶性の抗菌薬としては、倒えば、ピグアニド化会物として は、例えば、多種類の高に抗菌性を示し、かつ、狼・嗣 菌効果の高いクロルヘキシジン酢酸塩などが挙げられ 無力

(007)ことで、触水器性とは20℃の蒸留水10 0gに対する器解張(以下、治例質という)が3、6g 以下のものである。好生しくは0、001~2、0gで ある。水に対する溶解度が3、0gを耐えると抗範別の 溶出が影響するために抗菌力の特徴性において呼ましく ないことがある。

【0008】上記熱均變性有線高分子化合物に含有する 短薄的可能は、熱均環化有線高分子化合物と指摘剤の削 会せにより線なるが、維度の、01~10、0運搬%が 好ましく、まらに好ましくはの、1~3、0重撮%であ 60 念。含有機が0、01重難%未満では十分な抗菌力が発 揮されないことがあり、一方、10、0重難%を組える 場合は、十分な強度の抗痛性樹端組成準が得られないこ とがある。

【0009】本練明では、上窓前額消と熱可塑性食機額 分子化合物を共に溶離して報合することにより、適明な 抗議性機動組度物を持ることができる。抗復料と熱可塑 性育機高分子化合物を共に溶絶して重合する方法として は、抗海淋と熱可塑性有線高分子化合物を切ぐに溶流し から混合してもよく、また抗菌剤と熱可塑性有減高分 子化合物を発した後、海等を溶験してもより。抗糖剤

と熱可塑性有談系分子化合物を共に溶離して複合するに は、押し出し距離機などが使用される。押し出し準細機 としては、連続的に高分子材料と抗菌剤を供給し、溶験 認識された抗網性材料を維給的に取り出す形式のものが 生産性の点から好ましく用いられる。また、理解性の点 から二軸湾県御郷し出し掛が好ましい。さらに、樹出 成形機によって成形を超時に行うことも可能である。

【0010】 新岩灰海線1、海合1、7油蒸竹海際組成物 を得る際、有機高分子化会物の勝点の方が消費割の融点 ぎ、かつ不必難な加熱を避けることができる。このよう な熱可鬱性有機高分子化合物と抗議商との組合わせとし ては、媚えば、ボリ塩化ビニルとクロルヘキシジン酢酸 盟、ポリウレタンとクロルヘキシジン酢酸塩等の組合せ が継げられる。

190111

【実施部】次に、本発明を実施例によって異体的に説明 する.

歌締織1

教質ポリ塩化ビニル樹脂 (エスメディカ (積水化学工業 20 社製) ) とクロルペキシジン踏鞍塩 (アルドリッチケミ カル社 (Aldrich Chemical Company, Inc.) 製:溶解度 0.01g]を、繰り込み後の跨線階度が約1.0重量 %になるように、選擇抑用器PCM-30 (須囲鮮工株 式会紅製) (凝練滞度:190℃) により両者が溶離し た状態で選擇し、クロルヘキシジンが均一に分散した抗 顕性材料を得た。得られた抗菌性材料を用い、射出成形 \*

\*機丁-100 (株式会社日本製廠所製) により節さ3歳 の複状に射出或形した。得られた複状成形体は透明であ 72 12 ...

【0012】得られた複状成形体の表面の抗糖活性を樹 能した。謝定方法は、得られた板状成形体を1cm×1cm に切断してサンプルとし、バイアル糖に入れ、その表面 トに約1 01 傷/ml のスタフィロコッカス・アウレウス (Staphylococcus aureus : ATCC6538P ) を含むプレイ ン・ハート・インフュージョン蜷地 (Brain Heart Infu より高ければ、熱可製性有機高分子化合物の熱劣化を助 /0 sion broth) (ベクトン・ディッキンソン社 (Becton D ickinson& (ospany) 類) を10ヵ1 接続した。さらに別 のサンプルを簡微を接種したサンプルの上に重ね、2枚 のサンプルで施液を挟み込んだ状態で、4時間、37℃ で培養した。4時際培養後の黄鬱をコロニーカウント注 にて計数した。

【0013】比較のために、紡骸剤を含まないエスメデ イカにて板状域形体を射出成形し、上記と暗様の記跡方 法に供し、コントロールとして 4 時間培養し、培養後の 厳敵を計数した。

【0014】それぞれの論体による複数の射数結束を表 1 に示す。抗菌剤を含まないサンプルでは歯数の増加が 見られた。それに対して、クロルヘキシジン維約期を含 有するサンプルでは、簡諧の楽しい減少が認められ、但 埋されたクロルヘキシジン酢酸塩が装飾上の翻滴に対し ても有効に作用したことが確認された。

[0015] [表1]

抗薬材料の培養薬数増減に与える影響

試料	初発曲数	thrs. 培養後患器
	8.1×10 <sup>4</sup>	1. 2×10*
コントロール区	3.1×10 <sup>6</sup>	1.4×10°
(抗密射線配合)	8.2×10°	6.9×10°
	3.0×10*	1.2×10*
サンブル区	8.8×10*	4.1×10*
(抗菌類配合)	3.0×10°	4,3×19*

【0016】次に、箱蒸力の持続性を確認するために、 上記の調定で使用したサンプルのうちクロルヘキシジン 推薦塩を含有するサンプルを70%エタノール水泡納で 消激し、さらに昇削器性網Tween80 (ベクトン・ディッ キンソン社駒のソルビタン修修施工ステルに総化エチレ ンを付加した歩イオン原面送性額)の8.1 %年期食塩水 沿版中で十分に「関邦洗浄した後、河底上記の培養実験に 供し、複数の増減を測定した。ここで、4時間培養後の 節数の対数値を取り、距降節数の対数値との連奏もと め、この領のコントロールとサンプルの雅を暗滅錯落と して求めた。この指導保差は、数値の大きいほど影響材 料の抗議話性が高いことを示すパラメーターとして扱え ×.,

【6017】疾浄、再計調を6回まで繰り返した時の時 緩衝差の推移を図1のグラフに示す、この緘猟から、特 50 雑な条件による洗浄試験の、6回目の計劃時において

も、紀形品は十分な抗痛活性を維持しており、実際の使 用条件では十分な期間統動性を維持できることが示され to

# [0018] \$84612

エチレンー酢糖ビニル共運合体「エパフレックス(EV AFI.EX) P-3307 (三井・デュポン・ポリケミ カル計製) 1 40 0 とチモール (石牌製薬製) 2 0 を二 - 動得機器(要性財務型作所製)により、120℃で調料 が実験した状態で浮練し、抗糖納が均一に分散した抗菌 所製) でプレスして透明な抗菌性シートを得た。隔られ たシートを用いて実施例1の方法により抗糖性試験を行 ったところ、初発削数 1×105 側に対し、4時間暗鏡 後は抗ト剛含有シートでは前が検出されなかった。しか し、抗議剤を含有していないシートでは、前は8×10 6 倒に紛加していた。

#### 100191 常縣鄉3

エチレン一件酸ビニル技能合体(エパフレックス(EV AFLFX) P-3307 (三柱・デュボン・ポリケミ 製) 2gを二触器装機(東洋精機製作所製)により、1 20℃で過程が溶融した状態で影線し、抗菌剤が均一に 分散した抗菌性材料を得た。得られた抗菌性材料をプレ ス機 (練製作所製) でプレスして透明な技術件シートを 得た。得られたシートを用いて実施廃しの方法により統 数件は締を行ったところ。初級類数1×103 銀に対 し、《時間組養後は抗難割含有シートでは薬が検出され なかった。しかし、抗熱剤を含有していないシートで は、菌は2×10<sup>6</sup> 傷に増加していた。

#### 100203 緊痛倒4

エチレン一酢酸ピニル共催合体(エパフレックス(EV AFLEX) P-3307 (三井・デュボン・ポリケミ カル社製)) 40gとソルビン酸(和光純菓工業社製) 2 g 先二輪磁線機 (東洋路機製作所製) により、140 てで両者が溶離した状態で混雑し、抗解剤が均一に分散 した抗酸性材料を得た。得られた抗酸性材料をプレス機 (林製作所製) でプレスして透明な抗菌性シートを構 た。得られたシートを用いて実施例1の方法により拡端 件試験を行ったところ、御発劇数1×103 個に対し、 4時間増養後は抗闘剥を含有していないシートでは、第 は5×104 個に増加していたが、抗酷剥含荷シートで は菌は9×103 似に減少していた。

## [0021] 梁飾剛5

性材料を得た。得られた抗能性材料をプレス機(林製作 10 スチレンーエチレンブチレンースチレン共進合体 [M] 4306 (三郷化学社製) 1 400と塩化ペンゼトニウ L. (和光綽離工準社能) 2gを二軸指標機(東洋精機製 作所制)により、180℃で顕著が溶験した状態で海線 (人) 納爾迦が均一に分散した前端性材料を得た。得られ、 た抗薬性材料をプレス様(林毎年産業)でプレスして選 囲な技術性シートを得た。得られたシートを用いて実施 例1の方法により皆額体試験を行ったところ、初発報数 1×105 個に対し、4時間暗镀後は抗酸剤を含有して いないシートでは、額は4×164 個に減少していた カル社製) ] 40gとヒノキチオール(和光純業工業社 20 が、抗薬剤含有シートでは遅は1×10% 無に減少して

おり、本発明の抗額剤含有シートの方が細菌に対してよ り有効に作用したことが確認された。

#### [0022]

【発明の効果】 本製卵の抗菌性推脂組成物は透明性に係 れる。東た、確水性の熱質物体有維高分字化合物と健水 物性の抗菌剤からなる樹脂組成物は、後期間を定した抗 磁件を有する。本発明の透明な抗菌性細胞細点物は、た とえば餌物雑物は、体内卵間削のカテーデルやチュー プ、それらを接続するコネクターなどの医療用具などに

### 30 用いることができる。 [19000 or 16000 at 18000 ]

[図1] 本発明の透明な抗菌性樹脂組成物の抗菌性の持 終を至すグラフである。

[100]

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